CHEMICAL: SODIUM HYDROXIDE, [LIQUID]
CAS #: 1310-73-2 NOAA #: 1499
UN #: 1824 STCC: 4935240 RTECS: WB4900000
FORMULA: HNaO LABEL: CORROSIVE
NFPA CODES: H3 F0 R1 S
CERCLA (Y/N): Y EHS (Y/N): 313 (Y/N):
RCRA:
RQ: 1000 TPQ:
LAST UPDATE:10/20/92
STATE at ambient temperature: [Gas, Liquid, Solid] (G/L/S):
LEVEL OF CONCERN: 0.00000000 gm/m3
LIQUID AMBIENT FACTOR:
LIQUID BOILING FACTOR:
LIQUID MOLTEN FACTOR:

SYNONYMS

AETZNATRON
ASCARITE
CAUSTIC SODA
CAUSTIC SODA (DOT)
COLLO-GRILLREIN
COLLO-TAPETTA
HYDROXYDE DE SODIUM (FRENCH)
LEWIS-RED DEVIL LYE
LYE
LYE (DOT)
NATRIUMHYDROXID (GERMAN)
NATRIUMHYDROXYDE (DUTCH)
SODA LYE
SODA, CAUSTIC
SODIO(IDROSSIDO DI) (ITALIAN)
SODIUM HYDRATE
SODIUM HYDRATE (DOT)
SODIUM HYDROXIDE
SODIUM HYDROXIDE (ACGIH,DOT,OSHA)
SODIUM HYDROXIDE, [LIQUID]
SODIUM HYDROXIDE, LIQUID
SODIUM HYDROXIDE (NA(OH))
SODIUM(HYDROXYDE DE) (FRENCH)
WHITE CAUSTIC

CAMEO Response Information
[NOAA, 7600 Sand Point Way NE, Seattle, WA 98115 (206) 526-6317

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Sodium hydroxide liquid is the water solution of sodium hydroxide. It is used in chemical manufacturing, petroleum refining, paper making, cleaning compounds, and for many other uses. The concentrated solutions will dissolve in additional water with the evolution of heat. It is corrosive to metals and tissue. It weighs 12.7 lbs/gallon. ((c) AAR, 1991) ô

FIRE & EXPLOSIVE HAZARD:

Not flammable. (USCG, 1991)U^E
FIRE FIGHTING:
Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire (material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty). Use water in flooding quantities as fog. Apply water fromas far a distance as possible. ((c) AAR, 1991)

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND SUIT MATERIAL COMPATIBILITY (ACGIN 1985:)

Wear rubber overclothing (including gloves). (USCG, 1991)

MATERIAL RATINGS

NAT RUB+NEOP GLOVES	GT 3 hours
PE/EVAL/PE GLOVES	GT 3 hours

NONFIRE RESPONSE:
Keep material out of water sources and sewers. Build dikes to contain flow as necessary. Apply water spray or mist to knock down vapors.
Land spill: Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material. Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete. Absorb bulk liquid with fly ash or cement powder. Neutralize with vinegar or other dilute acid. Water spill: Neutralize with dilute acid. ((c) AAR, 1991)

HEALTH HAZARDS:

LIQUID: Will burn skin and eyes. Harmful if swallowed. (USCG, 1991)

FIRST AID:

If this chemical contacts the eyes, immediately wash the eyes with large amounts of water, occasionally lifting the lower and upper lids. Get medical attention immediately. Contact lenses should not be worn when working with this chemical.
If this chemical contacts the skin, immediately flush the contaminated skin with water. If this chemical penetrates the clothing, immediately remove the clothing and flush the skin with soap and water. Get medical attention promptly.

If a person breathes large amounts of this chemical, move the exposed person to fresh air at once. If breathing has stopped, perform mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Keep the affected person warm and at rest. Get medical attention as soon as possible.
If this chemical has been swallowed, get medical attention immediately. (NIOSH, 1990)

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES:

Flash Point: Not Applicable. Not flammable. (USCG, 1991)
Lower Exp Limit: Not Applicable. Not flammable. (USCG, 1991)
Upper Exp Limit: Not Applicable. Not flammable. (USCG, 1991)
Auto Igtn Temp: Not Applicable. Not flammable. (USCG, 1991)
Melting Point: Not Applicable. (USCG, 1991)
Vapor Pressure: Not Applicable. (USCG, 1991)
Vapor Density (air = 1): Not Applicable. (USCG, 1991)
Specific Gravity, Liquid: 1.5 at 68 F (USCG, 1991)
Boiling Point: >266 F at 760 mm (USCG, 1991)
Molecular Weight: 40.0 (NIOSH, 1990)
IDLH: 250 mg/m3 (NIOSH, 1990)N·^AY
